Our Paris Corrects

The Ralian Question .- Share of Russia in the Bu -Austria Preparing to take the Initiative in Measures of Reform for her Dependencies—The Separate Freaty with Austria a Blow at Russia—Louis Napoleon a Greater mat than his Uncle-Unprecedented Prosperity of ce—Prince Napoleon sent to Spitzbergen to Cool his blican Iendencies—The Pope on Steam.

The Italian question, about which I have written so much during my stay in Rome, continues to attract pub-Oriental question it is certainly the most important now delay. The Papal government is the one selected to be-gie the reforms with, and I have no doubt shatever but that, notwithstanding the insuperable objection which the Secred College has to what is called material improvement, railroads, telegraphs, manufactures and other in-custrial pursuits will, in a very few years, impart new life and activity to all the Roman cities. The internal detary, is destined to be adapted to the modern state o seciety. Jury trials will in all probability be introduced and the whole machinery of modern civilization, (as understood on the Continent, where jury trials have only been extensively introduced for the last twenty years,) set at work to prepare Italy for those extensive liberal reforms which Mazzini and his followers would extemporise for a nation which has been fast asleep, with the night-cap ever its nose, since the middle of the sixteenth century. It is a proof of the wisdom and statesmenship of the Em-peror Napoleon not to press the matter still further at the present moment; because further than that he could ardly drag Austria along with him, and the co-operation of Austria is necessary in the present state of affairs. Austria is master of Upper Italy, and her troops occupy Gentral Italy, including the Legations, while her influence governs in Napies and Sicily. The French troops occupy but a small partion of Italy—the port of Civita-Vecchia and the City of Rome. If Austria will withdraw her tecops from the Legations, feterfere no longer in Modens, coare to make a Sebastopol of Parma, she will give up much more than France, and when withdrawing her land orce will not be able to threaten any port of Italy with her navy, which is merely a gluorackery affair by the side of that of France. France is the first Power in the sediterranean, and can dictate law wherever there is no Austrian garrison to dispute her sway; hence the neces may of managing Austria, while, at the same time Sardi mian statesmen, in and out of Parliament, keep the spirits of the Falians in a comfortable state of excitement, and

whole power of public opinion.

For English press act as huge bellows to fan the flame while the salen influence of Russian diplomacy makes a strong case of the Emperor Alexander's generosity, who oo great a monarch to cherien any resentment against Sardinia, and can only feel pity with the degraded state of Italy. It does not take a very shread man to perceive that assais has no interest in fordifying the Austrian position in Italy, and that the conflict of liberal and des potic op mions in that peninsula are not fraught with mmediate danger to the throne of the Czars.

The relations of Count Orloff, while here in Paris with

ertain Sardinian diplomatists, are well known; and there is perpant no better step that Russia can take to regain the public estimation of Europe, the prestige she has lost during the last war, than the support of liberal and national views in Italy. No national sentiment can be fostered in Staly that shall not be hostile to Austria, and no momentum can be acquired by any Italian State that shall not of necessity, weaken the material force of Austria Austria foresees the consequences of political re-organimation in Italy; but she also knows that the system by which she governed till 1848 is no longer tenable, and that herself must enter upon the road of progress if she would prevent the dismemberment of her empire.

Anstria is endeavoring to develope her immense industrial resources-she is relaxing in the severity of her military government—she is improving the condition of the laboring classes—she is even now preparing (which verifies what I wrote you about the Emperor Francis Joseph) a representative form of government for all the States of her extensive dominions; but she cannot Germanize her Italian States, as she may Hungary and Pohand, simply because you cannot engraft a new nationality on a people who has already reached a high maticiality on a people who has already reached a high degree of civilization, which possesses a classical literature, a glerious historical past, and whose memory is sensitantly refreshed by the contemplation of works of art which signalize its gestius and the highest intellectual especity recorded on marble or canvas. The nationality of such a people must first be assassinated before another can take its place, and this Louis Napoleon appreciates at its full value. He knows that Austris can never benefits from any Italian merement—that she can at best only have military possession of Lombardy and Venice, both of which she only holds by the power of the sword audid the contempt and excentation of the people. If the Emperor Napoleon, therefore, has succeeded, as he undou steady has, in persuading or coercing Aus ris into a line of sonduct which shall facilitate the political and industrial development of Italy and diminish the garrisons which eat up the substance of the country, while they which eat up the substance of the country, while they form the only support of arbitrary rule of the most senseless despotism, then French diplomacy has achieved much for which it is entitled to credit. It required the atmost skill to detach Austria from the holy alliance, not only by one single act, but by the adoption of a policy hostlic to the very idea of such alliance; but to make Assiria move in a liberal direction when every step she takes in that direction weakens her power

see pase takes in host durellon weaken as a power and estroys her influence, was instabling a grace from the art of government that would have addraged swen his great uncies. And yet, static have addraged swen his great uncies. And yet, static have addraged that the conclusion of the peace will do more for listly than the significance produced by entire the made all aigng that the conclusion of the peace will do more for listly than the significance of the second of the mode a European one—that governments, and not merely revolutionary committees, undertook its solution, and that Italian patriots need no longer compres in substructure and the importance of the control of the second of the importance of the control of the second of the progress of bardinis, and Sardinia is now doing as well as can reasonably be expected.

It was a great achievement for the diplomacy of the Western Powers to consulte a separate treaty with Austrat to secure the integrity of the Turkish Empire. This is the severest blow that has been dealt to Russla and marks the highest success of French diplomacy. Not only a Austra, by that treaty, permanently reparated from Rassis, but also from Prussla, and by that means formation of the progress of the following as will also from Prussla, and by that means formation of the progress of the following as a suit in the affairs of Europe. The separation of the progress of the following as a suit in the affairs of Europe. The separation of the present of the following as a suit in the affairs of Europe. The separation of the present of the following as a suit in the affairs of Europe. The separation of the present king of the following as a suit in the affairs of Europe. The separation of the following the separation of the separation of the following the separation of the following the separation of t

bagtism of the Imperial Prince. In addition to the en-cueer hereindare given, it is raid that his Holiness is suffering from dropsy. Plus IX. has an insufferable objection to steam, and labors under the im-pression that when Rome shall once be connected by railroad with the principal cities of Europe, the fast men of the sineteenth century will substitute infidelity and war for the doctrines of Christianity and peace. He has no faith in the calvation of modern improvements.

Panis, May 21, 1880.

Pestivities at St. Cloud—Historical Souvenirs Connected with the Palace—Health of the Empress—Royal Guests—Nursery Amusements—The Empreor's Reminiscences—A Dinner with Bacciochi—The Italian Question—The Cote & Or—Tasting the Vintages—Important Experiments in the Transportation of Wintes.

The connect of with the Connection of Connection of Wintes.

The genius of galety is at this moment paramount in the ancient palace of St. Gond. Despite some tragical events in its history, this little insignificant town, about two lesgues west of Paris, and named after the grandson of legues weat of Paris, and named after the grandson of Clovs, who, having escaped when his brothers were murdered by their unce Clotaire, here conceased himself in a wood and lived as a hermit, has continued the favorite resort alike of the Bourbons and Bonapartes. It was at St. Cloud that Henry III. was assessinated in 1569. The town was before this, in—I think, 1366—burnt by the English, and again in 1411. Henrietts, the consort of Charles I., of England, died here in 1670. There also occurred in the Salle of Charmonrie the count of the great oured in the Saile d'Orangerie the coup d'état of the great Napoleon of the 18:h Brumaire, or 10sh of November, 1799; and there, too, was signed, in 1815, the famous capitulation of Paris—fifteen years after which date, from the same place, issued the famous decrees of Charles

X., which caused the revolutions of July.

But Napoleon III., nothing daunted by the grim shadows of the past, cherishes this beautiful pa'ace as though it had been one of his proper creations. He has been heard to say that he never feels so happy as when within heard to say that he never feels so happy as when within its walls. Indeed, it possesses everything that can wile State of its cares, and unite the domesticity of a private dwelling with the splendor of a palace, its magnificent park, its luxurious gardens, its picturesque waterfalls, its splendid position, overlooking the silver waters of the Seine, with the vineyards studded on its banks, captivated the house of Orleans, who spent vast sums of money upon, it as did also the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, whose favorite residence it fortunate Marie Antoinette, whose favorite residence it became. Napoleon the First did the same, and during the reign of the Orleans dynasty, Louis Pailippe spared no expenditure. Since Louis Napoleon made his coup d'état, every franc that sould be rescued from other works has been devoted to the improvement of the park, gardens and palace of St. Cloud.

And now his Majesty is there in the zenith of his glory. The Emprese is with him, inhaling the sweet breezes that softly whisper through those sheltered and odoriferous gardens, and is gaining health and strength every day. By her side reposes the infant heir of a name which under his auspiaes, Napoleon fondly hopes history will point to with not less pride and admiration than to will point to with not less pride and armiration that to that of his renowned predecessor. The fortune of war has blessed his arms. A peace of his own dictation reigns throughout the world. And at this moment he plays the host to two young princes who look up to him as their Gamaliel, as the most wonderful hero of their stock, and one from whom they may well learn instruction and wisdom. The Grand Duke Maximilian, a youth about 22 years of age, and brother of the Emperor of Austria, is one, and Prince Oscar of Sweden, the grandson of Bernadotte, is the other, who is but a few years older. With them the Emperor loves to fling aside the pomp and ceremony that doth beset a king. In the morning all three are to be seen among the Emperor's roses, breathing the fragrant Havana, and chatting, laughing, musing, arm-in-arm, as if the government of ing the fragrant Havana, and chatting, laughing, musing, arm-in-arm, as if the government of mankind were no part of their vocation. Sometimes the Empress from her couch, which has been wheeled to the window of the Salle d'Orangerie, lets fall sweet words—as the fabled fairy did pearls—among this trinity of princes; and sometimes the nurse, with the heir apparent, is sent to add to the domesticity of the enjoyment. In an instant the enfant de France is caught by one or the other. Now it is the Emperor who gives him a toss, now Prince Oscar, now the young Maximilian, till at last the nurse is obliged respectfully to remonstrate, and the fair Eugenia issues an imperial decree that the Emperor and his gursts "shall leave the young shild alone." To vary the scene, the Emperor carries them off to a review at Versailles, then to the Louvre, and when a talk of dinner begins. Prince Maximilian prefers a request—"I have heard all my life." he raid, "of the Trois Frerss, and what wonderful things can there be improvised for the traveller, whatever be his condition. I should certainly like to have a practical experience of the art of this famous restaurant." The Emperor laughted heartily. "I should like nothing better, my dear Prince," said his Majesty. "than my-self to concure you there. In framer days I have enjoyed many a pleasant hour in that quarter of the Palais Royai; but I am airaid, were I now to g; with you, I should spoil the simplicity of the feast. Becalochi, who is the greatest gournet in Parls, and knows all the best dishes, and the particular artist, who has any especial forte, shall immediately go across and order a dinner for your self and suite. Ask him to dine with you, and be very sure you will have a good one." Away fiew Bacciochi. A quarter of an hour's mysterious conversation with the other of the Emperor daustra was seated at a banquet which, for delicacy of cutsine, luniousness of wine and magnificence of mise en scene, could be equalled by an other house of general entertainment in any capital o other house of general entertainment in any capital of the civilized world. The next morning the young Archdule recounted all he had seen and tasted to the Emperor and Empress, when the latter smiled and said, "I to, have often cined there in days of yore, and retsin such a pleasant recollection of the occasion that I don't know whether I shall not ene day persuade the Emperor to take me there again en bourgeois; only," she added, laughing, "without putting a patch on either side his face, there is no cigulising him." Bacciochi, who was present while this conversation was going on, declared he shruld like nothing better than to render the same servise to her Majesty. "Oh, thank you, Count," replied the Empress; "I know very well how to order at tas Trois Freres, and," added she, "shall be too happy to have the approval of so distinguished a judge as yourself."
Her Majesty's state of health is much improved, but she is still unable to walk.
In the Constitutional of yesterday is an article on the Italian question, which has added fresh fuel to the interest already taken in the subject. It is remarked that the Constitutional of yesterday is an article on the Italian question, which has been against any interference with the Italian Peninsura. Suddenly, however, all is charged, and the artitle in question would appear to corroborate the view I ventured to take in a former letter, that a perfect understanding had been arrived at between the Pope, the Emperor of Austria and the government of France, as to the steps to be taken on the publication of the Sardinan decument, the contents of which had formerly met their approval.

"The profound respect" says the Constitutionnel, "inspired by the sacred character of the sovereign Poniif, and the august authority of the Holy See, preserve us from the exaggerations into which a portion of the European presa has fallen. But would it be an exaggeration to hope that the Pope has comprehended that the hour has at length sounded for the completion of what may be termed the admini

de Cavour.

To turn to a subject of different interest: A letter from Dijon has been received, describing as event unexampled in wine producing countries having recently taken pisce; namely, the exhibition and tasting of upwards of sky, sorts of wines of different ages and growth, of the Cote d'Or. The ceremony took place with great formality, under the presidency of the mayer, and was attended by all the principal land owners and other not abilities of the department. Its object was to assertiant the precise value of the Cote d'Or wines, taken in their aggregate, and to what extent they jusuify the qualifications of the first wines in the world, given them recently by the Commission of the Universal Exhibition. The tastera tried, successively, samples of the Corton, Chassagne, Clos de la Maitroye of 1802 and 1806, Maitroye of 1818, Clos Vougeot of 1826, and Clos St. Jean of 1821—the last three years were considered indifferent (années madicers). Then they tried 200 Vougeot of 1819 and 1825, Clos de la Tache 1826, la Tache 1834, Maigny Vougeot, St. Georges 1684, etc., etc. The result was very favorable. All the wines were declared to possess, in a striking manner, their peculiar general character and distinguishing qualities. But the Corton and Chassagne of 1802 and 1806 appeared weak. The Maitroye of 1818, the Clos Vougeot of 1825, and the Clos St. Jean of 1847, were remarked for their perfect preservation. This fact was considered very important, as showing that, whatever on the mediocrity of the year to which they belong, they merit the exteem of commisseurs. As to the Clos Vougeot of 1819 and 1825, they were highly praised. The same may be said of the Beaune, Voinsy, Corton, and is Tache of 1832 and 1834—indicating that there is no truth in the popular belief that fine French wines cannot be kept to any great sge.

The tasters considered as of the highest possible merit, and in fact as hora lique, to use their own expression, the wines of these various growths of 1841 and 1842. Those

any great age.

The tasters considered as of the highest possible merit, and in fact as hors lique, to use their own expression, the wines of these various growths of 1841 and 1842. Those of '40, '48, '49 were highly appreciated. A question of great importance was then brought forward which cannot be without interest to the numerous readers of the Histain, fond as many of them are known to be of that luscious fruit of the vine produced on this side of the Atlantic.

It has been the opinion of many persons that the wines of the Cott d'Or sannot bear long voyages or distant climates, and to decide the matter some samples of Formard of 1842, which had been to Calcutts; of Volnay, of 1846, which had been to Bahis in the Brazils; of Romanée, of 1842, which had been to Kiakta (Siberia), were compared with others of the same kind which had been kept in the cellars of their owners. The tasters unanimously declared that there was no difference as regards essential qualities between the travelled and stationary wines. The Formard and the Volnay voyaged by sea, but the Romanée, after being sont to St. Petersburg by the Baltic, traversed all Russia and all Siberia before reaching Kistaka, on the borders of Chima—that is to say, the parts of Europe in which the citmate is most inclement, and it was conveyed partly in carts and partly in seleges, and its ice and snow and torrents of rain, and was also exposed to every extreme of neat and cold. The experiment, therefore, may be considered decisive. The white wines were thought to retain their qualities almost better than the red. The Montrachet, the Chavaller Montrachet, the Bitard Montrachet, and the Musigny of 1819, and the Mearsault of 1818, 1823, 1825, and 1832 possessed incomparable freshness of taste. The Glos Vougeot, Corton, Voinny, &c., when converted into

sparbling, are in many respects equal to champagne. It is mentioned likewise as a proof that the wines of the Cole d'Or, have not too much alcohol, and are nor heavy and heady, that the insters tried awards of 6) wines, leaving off as little excited as they began.

The Roman refuges now in Pledmont have collected a sum among themselves for the surpose of presenting Count de Gavour with a gold medal, as an act of gratitude for his noble conduct at the Congress of Paris.

PARIS, May 22, 1856. The Weather and imundations—The Tripartite Freaty—Napoleon's Declaration of Good Fasth towards Eustia—
Public Opinion on England's Ration Policy—Return of
the Crimean Proces—The Palmer Trial Excitement—Betting on the Result—Health of the Empress—Portrait of

The very extraordinary weather we have experience The very extraordinary weather we have experienced for nearly two months, is making itself seriously felt in some of the departments, and, unhappily, the promise of a change held out during the last few days has not been fulfilled. The accounts of inundations in the neighborhood of Lyons, from the overflow of the Saone; from Valence, from that of the Rhone; from Avignon, from Valence, from that of the Rhone; from Avignon, from Gien, where the Loire has risen rapidly—all the quays being under water—is very distressing. In many places the inhabitants were making preparations to remove their property and quit their homes. The valleys of the Adour and of the Gave, were completely inundated. Peyrehorade and all the surrounding country has been foundated by the overflowing of the Gave. The promise of an abundant vintage is entirely destroyed.

It begins to be generally understood that what is called the tripartite treety of the 15th of April, in which England, France and Austria are conjointly bound to guard the integrity of the Turkish empire, is less of a nature to give umbrage to Russis than was at first presumed. In

give umbrage to Russia than was at first presumed. In drawing out the fangs of Russia, there was danger lest another power should possess a monopoly of doing mis-chief. Austria, now brought face to face with Turkey—the Danube become an Austrian river, her armies and her emissaries generally, ever on the spot as on the watch, to act instantaneously, or find cause for interference with the internal arrangements of the real disturber of the European equilibrium. To make her a party to the tripartite treaty, which guaranmake her a party to the tripartite treaty, which guaran-teer Turkey from every species of aggression, moral or physical, is to exact a pledge from her which, did she fall to redeem, would place Austria under the direct fire of England and France, and, in all probability, that of Russia. It, in fact, begins to be thought that Austria, by her diplomatic skill, has gained so much in this recent European eludition, that a bond of some such

character was absolutely necessary.

It is rumored that the morning after the arrival of the Emperor of Austria's brother, the Archinke Maximilian, conference took place at St. Cloud, in the Emperor's cabinet, at which the Russian ambassador was invited to be present. That the tone of Napoleon on this occasion was more than usually energetic, and that—addressing the Russian envoy—he said, "I wish, in the presence of Prince Maximilian, to declare that I never for a moment contemplated a breach of faith on the part of the Russian government-that I never desired any other guarantee than that given by the Emperor Alexander; but"—turning than that given by the Emperor Alexander; ont'—turning to Prince Maximilian—"as a trustee for the equilibrium of Europe, I was bound to recollect the great temptations thrown in the way of the government of Austria; temptations of a growing character, which might in any change of European circumstances, strongly persuade Austria to adopt a new policy. Not that such could happen in the refer of the average Empares.

in any change of European eircumstances, strongly persuade Austria to adopt a new policy. Not that such could happen in the reign of the present Emperor, on whose good faith I have the most perfect reliance, but we are all mortal, and it is the office of a guardian to provide against events often in their nature apparently impossible." This conference was not considered confidential. It was openly spoken of the same evening at the house of the faxon minister, and has since been freely commented on in diplomatic circles.

On the subject of Italy I have at present no more to add, but the sollowing quotations from an article in the Assemblée Nationale, the well known organ of the fasionist party, will give some idea of the vaw taken of England's share in the matter:

"What carces[England for the popularity of the King of Naples, or for the glory of the Holy See? What she coest cestre is as clear as the day-light. She wishes, per fast anglas, to extend her domination, and that of Sardinia in Italy. Genoa no longer suffices. She would possess Ancors, Cevita Veschia, Messina and Palermo; and latterly Trieste, Lephorn and Venice. We do not say that England would plant her fisg on all these spots. No; her messures are more discreet, more subtle. She does not aspire to an increase of territory, but to arrive at a domination without a rival. It suffices for her to establish where she would reign, that chronic and morbid anarchy which has delivered up to he for a long time past the republics of the New World, Spain and Portugal. This is what England would fameflet. She wishes to strike Italy in the neart and head, by destroying the temporal power of the Pope. When the Papal power shall have been abased, Italy will become an easy prey, and revolutionists will have specify delivered up the bleeding remains to the swage avoidty of the Iondon and Liverpool merchants. Italy will have descended to the last rank among the nations; but the Parliaments of Westminster and Turia wait sing praies of her liberty and independence."

An

France in the beginning of this month. The three regiments of Zouaves, which left the Grimes on the 21st of April for Algyris, have arrived at their destination, and between the 1st and 15th of this month there were landed at Marrellies seven companies of engineers, the first battalion of foot chassaurs, and the 6th, 7th, 29th, 30th and 31st, 64th and 82d regiments of infantry.

It is stated that the Russian vensels sunk at the en'rance of the harbor of Sehatopol are very much injured by their submersion, owing to their having been built of fir instead of cak.

The trial of Palmer for the Rugely murder, which is now taking place in London, excites as much interest in Paris as it occurring before a French tribunal. It is difficult to say whether succests, jurisoonsalts, medical men, or the prorting world are most occupied about it. The more lively interest is certainly evinced by the last. The bets were two to one before the examination of Dr. Taylor that the prisoner would be found guilty, since which, however, a great change of opinion nas declared itself. The code are all now the other way, and it is thought the prosecution will break down for want of proof. That Cock died from strychnine no body doubts, but the jumbling up of the viscera, it is believed, has saved the prisoner. Nothing, perhaps, could more effectually, as it were, spite each other, in consequence of the telegraph, than this trial. The two countries are gradually, as it were, spite of their language and the opposition of their habits, amalgamating. Every pulsation in the one is met by a corresponding vibration in the other. The lapse of a quarter of a century must inevitably produce changes which will equal those of two hundred years of their past history.

quarter of a century must inevitably produce changes which will equal those of two hundred years of their past history.

The Empress was well enough to be driven to the review the other day, at Versailles, in honor of Prince Ocar of Sweden, and the Grand Duke Maximilian. No inconvenience arises to her from the motion of actriage, but the moment she attempts to put her foot on the ground she is seized with faintness and names, amounting to vomiting. There is no hope at present of her Majesty's being able to attend the forthcoming caremony of the bapitism. Previous to the departure for St. Cloud the portrait of the Enfant de France was taken. It is said that the color and shape of his eyes are those of his mother, and as these are certainly the worst features Napoleous possesses, I presume it is meast we are to anticipate a combination—a méchage—of the parental lineaments, the uncomeller parts being left out. The state ceremonial which distinguished the first journey of his little imperial Highness from the Tuileries to St. Cloud is to be rigidly persevered in. On every occasion the carriage which conveys his government, his nums and himself, is escorted by a squadrom of dragooms, and all the population is called to bear witness that le an infant king is among them. The natural good sense and unaffected simplicity of Napoleon's character, it might be supposed, would have led him to avoid this pandering to the valgar. But perhaps he reasons like his uncle. "When I remember," said the erremonials of kings, Irksome as it is, and the linduced the erremonials of kings, Irksome as it is, and the linduced the erremonials of kings, Irksome as deduced.

Affairs in British Guiana.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA, April 9, 1856. The Angel Galriel Riots-Destruction of Portuguese Pro-

perty—The Negro Population.

When I was in New York, and heard of the doings of the Angel Gabriel, I did not know he was a Mulatto, and that Demerara had the questionable honor of his birth. He has, however, returned here to his mother, ("Miss" Mary Ann Orr,) and by his preaching to the negroes against our Catholic Portuguese immi-

to the negroes against our Catholic Portuguese immigrants, has excited the most serious riots and destruction of property. He is now in jail, awaiting his trial for sedition. [Orr has been convicted aince.]

The loss to the Portuguese shopkeepers, from plunder, amounts to about \$380,000, which, of course, the colony? will have to make good.

There never was a more structous and unprovoked outbreak than that of our negro population. It shows them to be irreclaimably savage, and that their proper and normal condition is slavery; or, as the Hon. Miss Murray has said, "labor under guidance."

United States District Court.

PETIT JURY FOR MONDAY, June 9 .- John Conroy, John Hutchine, Robert S. Gould, Edward Headley, Samuel Galloway, James H. Holden, John C. Goodell, Myer Gans, James Hopkins, Amory Edwards, James H. Gorham, Thos. B. Smith, Geo. Gaskin, Samuel H. St. John, Isaac D. Garmo, Jgo. Hoban, Samuel M. Gardner, Wm. Field, Richard mo, Jgo. Hobao, Samuel M. Gardner, Wm. Field, Richard A. Hart, Geo. E. Baker, Geo. B. Houston, Wm. Deminos, John Hall, John A. Griffin, Wm. D. Hart, Ferdinand Lawrence. Jacob Haupert, Joseph H. Foster, Jacob Houghout, Henry L. Lockwood, Wm. P. Hall, Geo. C. Lay, Herman Hernatine, Martin Graiellman, Jackson Lawrence, Peter Roberts, Joseph C. Gayetty, John Fawoett, Isaac Fitz, John Langhaar, Edward H. Ludlow, Henry A. Fanshaw, Robert Cole, Edward Foot, Samuel Furman, Alex Kyle, Jr., Peter Labrie, Franklin C. Field. The Parish Will Case. Before A. W. Bradford.

In the Matter of the Will of the Late Henry Parrish. The testimony in this long protracted case, which continues to eccupy the attention of the Surrogate and several counsel, will, in all probability, last shroughout the month of June.

Joseph Kernechan, called by opponents of the codicils,

Joseph Kernechan, called by opponents of the codicils, being sworn, says: I am a merchant, residing in the city of New York, aged sixty-seven years; I knew Henry Parish, deceased, fifty-six years at least; I know Daniel Parish very well, and have known him for the last thirty-sight years; my late wife was a countn of the Messrs. Parish; I first knew Henry Parish in Newburgh, in the yummer of 1799; he was a clerk to his uncles Jacob & Thomas Powell, in Newburgh, in a store; I was then a clerk ha a neighboring store in the same village; Henry Parish remained in Newburgh until 1806 or 1805; he then came to New York; I first knew Daniel Parish, in Neweams to New York; i first knew Daniel Parish, in Newburgh, in 1818; I think he had left school at that time, and had been a clerk with his uncles the Mesars. Fowell, but was not then in their employment; in the summer of 1818. Daniel becamed a it can let Jeauwry, 1819; than firm with the common additional partners and brances continued this July, 1833, when I retired; siter that the business in New York was continued under the firm of Parish, Marshail, Daniel Parish and Leroy M. Wjey; there was a firm in New York at the same time, siyled H. & D. Parish, composed of Heary and Daniel only; if an ont aware that firm of H. & D. Parish has ever been elseaved; Parish, Sarahail & Co., comisting of Heary and Daniel only; if an ont aware that firm of H. & D. Parish has ever been elseaved; Parish, Sarahail & Co., 2000; in the continue under the name of "Parish & Ca.," until July, 1833; the firm was then discolved; and II the other firms in Charleston, Mobile and New Olreans were at the same time dissolved; Henry and Daviel Parish retiring therefrom and from commercial business; Henry Parish had three brothers, Daniel, Thomas and James; Thomas was rever married; he died at the dissolved in the continue under the problems of Henry Parish, and was continued to the continued the continued to the continued the continued to th

these occasions, down to the attack in 1840? A. Always friendly and brotherly, so far as I knew or could pecceive. Q. Were you in the habit of visiting Mr. and Mrs. Parish akter the attack in 1840? A. I was in the constant habit of visiting at the house, when I disease the habit of visiting at the house, when I disease the pecceive in the constant habit of visiting at the house, and having various subjects to talk over; I also met Mr. Charles A. Davis in the vessions occasionally, at dinner he was brought into the dining room by the assistance of a servant; the servant pinned or plead a maghin under his chin; his visituals or meat, if they required outing up, were cut up by a servant; be could not cat them himself; he fed himself with a fork in his left hand, of which he seemed to have the pretty free use. Q. Prior to the death of Mr. Parish, did you ever hear of either of the two papers which have been here propounded as the wind the presence of the wood of the w

with that I would say that Mrs. Parish told me that MrDaniel Parish had taken the will from the braz: I told fireFerish I did not believe that he had any agency in the
matter; that, I gathered from Mr Folsom; Mrs. Parish
meatined that Daniel Parish had taken the will; at the
first time I understood from her it had been taken from the
bank; I think Mr. Henry Parish was not present when she
told me that, but I am not certain; I expressed to her my
opinion to the contrary, at the time the will was surreadered by Mr. Folsom; I think that was in the presence of
Henry or William Delafield, Mr. Henry Parish, Mrs. Parish and Mr. Folsom; when I told Mrs. Parish if did not believe Daniel had anything to do with the matter. Q.
After the statek was Mr. Parish ever at the office in
Pearl street? A. Very often in his carriage, and, I think,
on some occasions he was assisted into the store; we occupled the whole lover floor of the store at that time, for an
office; Mrs. Parish always accompanied him, and no one
disc. Q. What was her business there? A. It seemed to
be for the purpose of taking exercise on the part of Mr.
Parish; no business could be transacted; Mr. Folsom
would explain to Mrs. Parish what had been done, and
show her the books; these visits were almost all previous
to the first of January, 1850, if I recollect right, but
they were in the habit all along of calling is a carriage,
but he never came in after we moved the office up stating
after that they would send the man to say that Mr. and
Mrs. Parish wanted to see either Mr. Folsom or myself;
sometimes both; we moved up stairs May, 1850, it think;
it don't remember distinctly; I very frequently went
down to see them in the carriage on these constions;
When I was sent for, Mrs. Parishphad commonly some,
thing to say to me about either the rentine of property
or cryteioned to be collected; that was pretty much all,
Q. Did Mrs. Parish inform you that she was placing stocks
or securities, or making investments in her own name?
A. don't think she ever t

The Central Park.

The following is a synopses of Lieut. Viele's plan for laying out the Central Park, which was submitted to the

Commissioners at their last meeting:—

This plan for laying out the grounds included within the limits of the Central Park is based upon the topo-

graphical configuration of the ground.

Geologically, the rocks of this treat belong to the gneiss formation, with occasional injections of granite veins; the characteristics of the rocks vary in different portions owing to the presence, to a greater or less extent, of ferruginous matter, which has the effect to hasten its disintegration when present in large quantities. In some perticus, also, the planes of stratification are more distinctly marked than in others. On this feature depends its adaptability for works of constructing bridges

The rocks, in many portions of the area, have been, by the process of denudation, entirely deprived of the surface soil, having a bare, uninviting and unpicturesque aspect. The lesser valleys, which intervene between the elevations, have, to a certain extent, streams of drainelevations, have, to a certain extent, streams of drainage, which of course being limited by the area drained, are variable in their character, being at times entirely dried up. Several surface springs also appear, which, for the same reason, cannot be depended upon for any extensive purposes. There are very few trees, and the vegetation, in consequence of the premises being for a long time exposed and open to common use, has, in a great measure, been destroyed. There are some bushwood, which can, by cultivation, be made use of. A comparatively small portion of the area is at present level. It will at once be perceived that the work of the topegraphical engineer must precede that of the lardscape gardener or any artificial embellishments. The avenues and roads must conform to the natural character of the surface, and they must be located with extreme care, having particular reference to their proper drainage, gradients and the materials of which they are composed, as well as to a picture que variety in their character and direction. They should more especially conform to the wants of the citizens at large, for whose benefit the park is laid out. Although a continuous drive of twenty-five or thirty mites might be laid out within the limits of the park, the effect of it would be a necessity for retracing the ground once passed over or to complete the whole circuit. The principal avenue in the park should be ene which, while it embraced the main features of the ground, would be of such a convenient length that it would be passed over in its whole excent without becoming a tedious ride. At the same time there should be lateral roads whose ramifications should embrace the whole area. Some of these latter roads should be so arranged as to afford avenus of transit across the park which, without being made too regular in their character, might still correspond to the wider streets which have been laid out across the city. The Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department have signified their willingness to adopt any

Having thus premised the principal features of the ground to be dealt with, and the main conditions which cought to be fulfilled, a description of the proposed plan is given.

Commencing at the southern extremity, we enter the park at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, by a wide gateway on an avenue of one hundred feet in with, called the "Circuit," which assumes a winding direction, conformable to the topography of the surface, eccupying a mean position between the lines of the Fifth and Sixth avenues. On reaching the neighborhood of the present reservoir, the "Circuit" approaches closely to the Fifth avenue, leaving between the latter and the reservoir a level plain of about sixty acres in extent, intended for a parade for the various volunteer military corps in the city. After leaving "the Parade," "the Circuit" passes to the right of "the Botanics Garden." occupying an area of about two thousand feet in width, and extending from the Fifth to the Eighth avenue, between the present and new reservoir. Leaving "the Botanical Garden." it passes around the new reservoir, whe Botanical Garden." it passes around the new reservoir, alout in irregular shape, and designated "the Crotom Lake," a considerable portion of "the Circuit" overlooks the lake, and at the same time commends an extensive and beautiful view of the Harlem river, part of Westchester county and Long Island Sound. From "Croton Lake," "the Circuit," maintaining the same general character, passes to the left of the "Botanical Garden," occupying a mean position between the Eighth and Saventh avenues, passing the "Cricket ground," of thirty sores, and leaving the park at the junction of Broadway, Fifty-ninth street and the Eighth and Saventh avenues, and occupies a central position as far as the present reservoir. In addition to this six wide lateral avenues. Wanhattan avenue commences at a principal entire of the State, on the park and the surfaced to collect within the park specimens of the surfaced to collect within the park specimens

orm the chief ornament.

DEATH BY SOMNAMBULIAM.—We learn from the Andever Advertiser that on Wednesday night last, Mrs. Mary Cooper, wife of Edward Cooper, of North Andover, came to her death under the following singular circumstances:—Mrs. Cooper retired to rest at an early hour with a young child. Her husband went to bed about nize o'click, when his wife partially awoke, and remarked that she had been idreaming of washing hard. Nothing more was said, and all went to sleep. At about half-past eleven o'clock the child cried, and Mr. Cooper called his wife. On receiving no reply, he arose and found she was gone. An alarm was immediately given, search made, and her body was found at about midnight in the millipond of Hodges factory, back of the house, foating upon the water some fifteen or twenty feet from the shore, face downwards. It appears that Mrs. Cooper got up very carefully, and without a light passed down cellar, shutting the doors after her, and took a tub, washboard and pail to the water. Coroner Dr. Morse, c. Lawrence, was called to view the body, but did not think hest to hold an inquest. The decelesed was a member of the Methodist Church at Sutton's Mills, and is supposed to have arisen in a somnambulishie state. She leaves two little child dren.—Boston Traveller, June 7.

Columbia College and its Politics TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HARME.

Inasmuch as your correspondent, who subscribes himself "A Student of Columbia," has proved himself egreself "A Student of Columbia," has proved himself egreself "A Student of Columbia," has proved himself egre-Inasmuch as your correspondent, who subscribes himself "A Student of Columbia," has proved himself egregiously wrong in his enjectures respecting the politice
of the college secret and literary societies, but
especially unjust towards the "Peithologian," I,
as an humble member of the latter, take it
upon me to defend the character of that time
honored association from all aspersions. From the mere
wording of his communication it will be seen that he is
a violent abelitionist, and seeks to affir that stigms to
the whole rociety; but unfortunately for him, though
fortunately for us all, actions speak louder than words.

To prove the faliacy of his remarks, I assure you that
on several occasions, when a cleate arcse on the subject
of slavery, several who supported nigger worshipping
principles were voted down by accisamation, and this can
be certified by the minutes of the Columbian Poithologiam
Society. Your correspondent refers only to secret and
ilterary societies; but there are a vast number of neutrais, whose politics he does not touch upon, and who
are almost entirely averse to principles advocated by
abolitionists. With regard to the Deim Pri fraternity he
is equally in error; and I would assert, on individual
authori y, that, bating one or two exceptions, as far as
I can judge, that fraternity is a sound conservatium.

I will mention an instance which occurred yesterday,
to show that anti-slavery men are greatly in the minoriity. A meeting of students was called to express indignation, on benalf of the students, against the Himath,
for its remarks on President King; but owing to the
overwhelming preponderance of pro slavery sentiments,
the Himath fortunately escaped the unmitigated censure
of three rabid and frantic nigger worshippers, and the
communication in this morning's issue was the result.

Hoping that you will insert these facts, as a true statement of matters and things, I remain yours, &c..

PETHOLOGIAN.

Hoping that you will insert these facts, as a true statement of matters and things, I remain yours, &c..

PETTHOLOGIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I noticed in your issue of yesterday a communication signed "A Student of Columbia College." As this contains several misrepresentations, I hasten to correct them. And I do this the more readily because your journal is the most wicely read and the most ably conducted of any in our country. He enumerates the Delta Phi Society, (to which he evidently belongs,) as well as the Chi (not the Cha) Pai Fraiernity as "unanimously conservative;" the Pai Upsilon, Delta Psi, and Phi Kappa Sigma fraternities "as three-lourths conservative," and the good old Peithologian, who is now fifty years old, and beasts of having many moble sons of the South among her alumni, as almost entirely anti-slavery. For shamet Who compose the members of that society at the present time? Almost all of them belong to the Phi Kappa Sigma and Delta Pai fraternities; but, according to his own statement, three-fourths of their combined members are conservative. Will, then, the recalking one-fourth, which amounts to about ten men, be sufficient to make a society which numbers fitty members "almost entirely anti-slavery?" There are not, however, as far as my experience goes, ten men in the whole college was entertain such views. In fact, I know of but three. In conclusion, I would acutise "A Subscriber and Student of Columbia" to restrain his youthful rashness, and not to endeavor, like an assassin, to stab the "glorious Old Peithologian" in the dark.

An Indignant Peitfellogian, in the Alex.

New York Columna College, June 2, 1866.

endeavor, like an assassin, to stab the "glorious Old Psithologian" in the dark.

AN INDIGNANT PEITHOLOGIAN READER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK COUMMIA COLLERS, June 2, 1866.

It is with mingled surprise and regret that we notice in to-day's issue of the HERALD a par-graph purporting to be from a student of Columbia College, and entitled "President King and Anti-Slavery Models." In this article the author's object appears to be threefold:—First, to east a slur upon President King for his participation in the meeting held at the Tabernacle on Friday evening last; secondly, to give an accurate view of the political competion of the secret and literary societies of Columbia College drawn from "personal observation." and thirdly, to favor the public with what he is pleased to style "an emmeration of the societies according to their respective merits." If the gentleman (?) is a member of our college, as he claims to be, why did he betake himself that common sanctuary of all soribblers, an anonymous signature?—thus seeking to aver the outburst of indignation to the columns of the HERALD justly brought down upon him? He has held up the shield of obseurity—the eover is insufficient, for malevolence and seal have caused him rashly to expose his person. We know who "Subscriber" is. There is esough of the literary "Brock" about that article to indicate the author, had we never known his political sentiments, and enough of senseless bring in his placing the Delta Phi first, to reveal the hand that struck, though it was enveloped in the cloak of an ineognito.

We offer no extended vindication of our President—that he can do for himself. We will not discuss the politics of a college, where nine-tenths of the students are under age—whose societies ignore political questions and forbid their discussion by constitutional provision, as things which are foreign to their aim and beyond their jurgment. But this much of our President that we come now to the students are under cowardly, he would be outlawed from our midst

An Irish Soldier in Africa Seeking a Relative in the United States.

FRERUARY 21, 1856. affording me a certain point of information, which, under existing circumstances, would, or may, be essentially ser-viceable to me, if so it be that my inquiry be based upon

sufficient authoritic grounds.

I am a sort of outcast, serving in the Sixth regiment of foot. I have been five years in this frontier of Africa. Since my arrival hereat death or desolation and expatriation have swept all that remained of my ancient race from the living scenes of the

tion have swept all that remained of my ancient race from the living scenes of the

Loved island of sorrow;

and having once received some intination that a certain relative proceeded to the American shores about five years ago, or so, and that he took his stand at the American bar, I feel deeply interested in his fate, and hope you will, through your knowledge in public affairs, satisfy my curiosity about him, if such lie within range of your extensive correspondence. I expect that before the end of this year I will be bound for Russian campaigning, and therefore would anxiously wish to hear from you upon the subject already stated.

I am not personally acquainted with any Anglo-Irish or American authorities, consequently, I pitch upon you as being, and most likely to be, able to communicate to me the directions necessary for the accomplishment of my purpose in tracing out the "Israelite Joseph." His name is, or was, Morregh MacMahon—an ugly Irish name, indeed; however, sir, we cannot, with due decency, change those rugged Milesian originals.

I request to receive absolution for this seemingly old epistle, and, should it be necessary to shove a little "penance" on me for my transgression, I have no objection to submit to the same, although I beg to observe that my whole course here has been somewhat pentientially carried out; for, since my arrival amongst the "blessed" race of Ham, I have had but very little infulgence in the pleasures of this life. Still, of course, as a "plebian" member, the thing could not affect me so horribly as it would that of an aristocratic scion, whose palete should not be compared in any wise to such humble and faithful servant.

LUCIUS T. MACMAHON, of Thomond.

P. S.—I beg to state that my address is as follows—unless that you may correspond through some convenient friendly member at home, as it may not be agrees, ble to persons in elevated spheres to correspond with private soldlers:—

Address—Private L. T. MacMahos, Sixth Kegiment, Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope.

The Hughes Printing Telegraph InstrumenteTO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A Washington letter, over the signature of "X," published last week in some of the Philadelphia journess,
makes some statements with regard to the HughesPrinting Telegraph instrument, which are very erroneous
in point of fact; and you will oblige me by allowing a
correction of them to appear in your journal. "X"
says, "one of the vital principles of the Hughes instrument is the combination of a natural magnet with an

correction of them to appear in your journal. "X" says, "one of the vital principles of the Hughes instrument is the combination of a natural magnet with an lectro magnet in its motive power—a combination used a the Barnes and Zook instrument." Now, this description of the Hughes instrument." Now, this description of the Hughes instrument is not only untrue, but it does not even approach the semblance of trath. The "vital principles" of the Hughes invention rest on other combinations than the exploded contrivances of former years, or the imperfect ones of the present. But what those principles are, it is not my purpose now to state.

"X" pronounces as an "unmatigated humbug" the "idea that by the Hughes instrument messages can be sent both ways simultaneously." This feat, so far as I can learn, has never been claimed absolutely in behalf of that matrument. It has never been claimed absolutely in behalf of that matrument. It has never been claimed that that invention would sonvey messages both ways over one wire at precisely the same instant of time, though, practically, it does accomplish this leat. That is, two operators—one at Philadelphia and the other at New Yors—may transmit to each other, over one wire, messages at the rate of twelve to fifteen thousand letters per hour from each polici, or twenty-four to thir, y thousand letters from both, and this, to all practical purposes, is doing the thing simultaneously. "X," and all others interested in this matter, can in a few days have an ocular demonstration of the correctness of what I here state.

"X" is guilty of a very gross misstatement in his assertion that Mr. Hughes has taken out a patent in this country. In Europe Mr. Hughes' invention is looked upon as one of the most important improvements of the age, and as estined to work a complete revolution in all systems of telegraphing. In this country, also, its friends have entire confidence, not only in its undoubted merics, but likewise in its absolute treadom from all intringement upon any existing paten